

General Charles King, the famous soldier-novelist, will have a charming love story in next Sunday's Republic.

NINETY-THIRD YEAR.

## BATTLE PROBABLY ON AT YANG-TSUN.

The Allies Lost No Time, Starting Forward August 6.

### CHAFFEE'S DISPATCH

Gives All Credit for Pei-Tsang Victory to Japs.

### A GERMAN HONORED.

Report That Von Waldersee Is to Be Commander.

Washington, Aug. 8.—A cable message was received from General Chaffee today, in which he confirms the story of the battle of Pei-Tsang. He says that the American troops, while on the scene, were not engaged, because it was impossible to form them in a line on account of the flooded condition of the country. His dispatch is as follows: "At the front, Aug. 5.—Pei-Tsang handsomely taken this morning by Japanese troops, supported by English and Americans. Japanese loss considerable, English slight, American none. Ground very limited. In the morning American troops occupied new position, which was to form turning movement, but were unable to form in line. We will cross Pei-Ho to left bank in morning and move on Yang-Tsun."

War Department Disappointed. Some disappointed that the United States troops, though on the field, were unable to participate in the fight. It was confidently expected that the department that the American regiments, known to be in the advance, would be in the heat of the battle. It was only the lack of space in which to form a firing line that kept them out of the battle.

The War Department officials have stated all along that the Americans were at the head of the column, and the fact that they crossed the river and went on to the scene of the next encounter indicates that by this time the regiments probably have engaged the enemy.

It is rather remarkable that General Chaffee mentions only the Japanese as taking a prominent part in the fight. In fact, he says that they captured the stronghold. He makes no mention of the French and Russians, who were on the opposite side of the river, according to the plan submitted to the department by cable. He gives the credit for the victory to the Japanese, "who were supported by English and Americans."

It is not thought that either the French or Russians could have played a conspicuous part in the battle, as they would hardly have been overlooked by the American commander.

It is thought that the War Department that the battle of Yang-Tsun, which took place on the morning of August 5, has been fought. Word of the engagement is looked for at any moment.

The Navy Department has received the following cablegram from Admiral Kinkaid: "Che-Foo, Aug. 8.—Bureau of Navigation, Washington: Taku, Aug. 8.—Chaffee reports Japanese victory. The Chinese have been expelled from Pei-Tsang and that they are in full retreat."

CHINESE RETREATING. London, Aug. 8.—The British Consul at Tien-Tsin, under date of Monday, August 6, announces that the Chinese have been expelled from Pei-Tsang and that they are in full retreat.

NO AUSTRIAN CASUALTIES. Vienna, Aug. 8.—The commander of the Austrian gunboats on the Chinese waters, cable that Pei-Tsang was captured by the allied forces August 5, and that the Chinese troops fled. He adds that there were no casualties among the sixty men from the Zenta who were engaged.

GERMAN REPORTED CHOSEN. Cologne, Aug. 8.—The Cologne Gazette's Berlin correspondent says that he has it from an authoritative source that Field Marshal Count von Waldersee has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the allied troops in China.

It believes that the intruding of the post of Commander-in-Chief to Count von Waldersee is "an expression of the great confidence the Powers have in the unselfish efforts of the German Government."

Count von Waldersee arrived at Cassel this afternoon to consult with Emperor William.

Sir Francis Lascelles, the British Ambassador, who has just returned to Berlin from a vacation in England, takes a pessimistic view of the Chinese situation. When interviewed today by a correspondent of the Associated Press, he said that it seemed to him that the complications were growing more serious.

It is generally believed that Germany will send another expedition, bringing the total German contingent up to 20,000 by the middle of October, but neither the Foreign Office nor the Minister of War will confirm the reports to this effect.

The first application for naturalization by a Chinaman was made here today. The applicant is a merchant of twenty-four years' residence.

VON WALTERS GOING. Berlin, Aug. 8.—The Post says that Field Marshal Count von Waldersee starts for China in a fortnight.

The Hamburg Borsenblatt asserts that the fear of Russia has caused von Waldersee to express his Majesty's satisfaction at the Field Marshal's appointment as Commander-in-Chief of the international forces in China.

KAISER'S ARRANGEMENT. Berlin, Aug. 8.—The German Foreign Office, in confirming to the correspondent of the Associated Press this evening the report of Count von Waldersee's appointment, said this was only to the command of the German forces in China, and that the question as to whether he would command all the international forces had not been settled.

The correspondent asked if any other power had suggested an appointment, but the Foreign Office official interviewed declined to answer.

Nearly all the evening papers, including the semi-official Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, publish the statement that he has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the combined forces. It is understood that Emperor William has arranged the matter personally and directly with the other Powers.

# THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC.

ST. LOUIS, MO., THURSDAY, AUGUST 9, 1900.

What American Capital Can Do in the Philippines. See Frank Carpenter's letter next Sunday.

PRICE In St. Louis, One Cent. Outside St. Louis, Two Cents. On Trains, Three Cents.

## WILL CALL EXTRA SESSION TO FREE THE FILIPINOS.

"There is an easy, honest, honorable solution of the Philippine question. It is set forth in the Democratic platform and it is submitted with confidence to the American people. "If elected, I will convene Congress in extraordinary session as soon as inaugurated, and recommend an immediate declaration of the nation's purpose, first, to establish a stable form of government in the Philippine Islands, just as we are now establishing a stable form of government in Cuba; second, to give independence to the Filipinos just as we have promised to give independence to the Cubans; third, to protect the Filipinos from outside interference while they work out their destiny, just as we have protected the Republics of Central and South America, and are, by the Monroe Doctrine, pledged to protect Cuba."—From Mr. Bryan's Speech of Acceptance.



LITTLE SAMMY AND THE WILL-O'-THE-WISP.

## GOODNOW OPPOSING SEYMOUR'S PLAN.

American Consul Believes the Landing of Troops at Shanghai Will Provoke Disturbances—French Consul's Position.

London, Aug. 8. 4. a. m.—The Shanghai correspondent of the Daily News, wiring yesterday, says:

"United States Consul Goodnow strongly opposes Admiral Seymour's intention to land 500 troops, on the ground that such an act would not be warranted by the circumstances and would be likely to create trouble. M. Bezaire, the French Consul, agrees to the arrangement, but says that if the British land forces, the French will do likewise. The Austrians also will land men. My personal opinion is that the landing of troops here at the present moment would be a grave mistake."

The Daily Chronicle, commenting upon American criticism of the character of Chinese "news" printed in some London dailies, admits that the charges are only too true, and that the practices of certain papers in this respect are opposed to the best traditions of British journalism. It joins in the American protest against trashy sensationalism.

Almost all the news in this morning's papers upon which credence is placed comes either from Washington or direct from British officials.

Thanks to the dispatches of Sir Claude MacDonald and Rear Admiral Bruce, there is a general disposition to take a more hopeful view of the Chinese situation.

The report of the appointment of Field Marshal Count von Waldersee as Commander-in-Chief of the international forces meets with general approval.

The Chinese Legation believes that the members of the general approval have not yet left Peking, but that they will do so, and declare that the effect of August 2, authorizing their departure, would not have been issued had not the foreign Ministers signified a willingness to accept the escort.

This, however, is at variance with Minister Conger's report.

WAR NOT WARRANTED. Secretary Long Says Proper Indemnity Should Satisfy U. S.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL. Boston, Mass., Aug. 8.—Secretary Long, who is at Hingham, said today:

"The comments on Mr. Conger's message are merely based on guesswork, and we must await official confirmation before we can say that war is inevitable. The point around which we are circling is this: The Ministers must be rescued. In no way can any one circumvent that."

"I believe that if the Ministers and missionaries were in our hands the United States Army would withdraw from China. We are not looking for territorial aggrandizement and would be content with a proper indemnity. I think in the end China will see the necessity of submitting to our demands, thus obviating war. The other Powers may fight, despite a safe deliverance of the foreigners. I can only speak for the part America will play. I do not believe Mr. Conger's dispatch warrants a declaration of war on our part."

PARLIAMENT PROROGUED. Queen's Speech Refers to the Crisis in China.

London, Aug. 8.—Parliament adjourned today after the appropriation bill had been passed by both houses.

The Queen's speech, after stating that the relations with the Powers of Europe and America continue friendly, and making a reference to the establishment of the Commonwealth of Australia, refers to the war in South Africa, "which has placed in the strongest light the heroism and high military qualities of the troops brought together under my banner from this country, from Canada, Australia and my South African possessions."

Referring to China, the speech from the throne says:

"The British and other legations at Peking have been unexpectedly attacked by an

## BLACK FLAGS GOING TO PEKIN.

Hong Kong, Aug. 8.—Two detachments of Indian troops here have been notified to prepare to proceed to Shanghai. About 3,000 Black Flags left Canton today, ostensibly bound for Peking.

It is reported at Canton that the French intend to clear the Chinese craft from the creek separating the artificial island of Sha-Mien and Canton. The Chinese protest against such action as calculated to cause disturbances.

The speech also refers to the Ashanti uprising and the famine and plague in India. The closing hours of the session were enlivened by the sharp replies of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Chamberlain, to his political critics.

An innovation in the Queen's speech which

caused some comment, was the mentioning of America specifically. The speeches from the throne usually allude to the Powers generally or to the European Powers.

BRITISH MINISTER REPORTS.

Sir Claude MacDonald's Message Is Hopeful, Though He Says Losses Are Sixty Killed, 110 Wounded.

London, Aug. 8.—In the House of Commons today Mr. Broderick, Parliamentary Secretary for the Foreign Office, read a telegram from Sir Claude MacDonald, British Minister to China, received at the Foreign Office this morning. The dispatch was in reply to a Government message and bore date of Peking, August 3. It was as follows:

"I have today received your cipher telegram forwarded to me by the Chinese Minister. The shell and cannon fire ceased on July 18, but the rifle fire continued from the Chinese positions held by Government troops and Boxers intermittently ever since. The casualties since then have been slight. Except one private of marines all the wounded are doing well. The rest of the British in the legation are well, including the whole garrison."

"The total of killed is sixty and of wounded 110. We have strengthened our fortifications. We have over 200 women and children refugees in the legation. The Chinese Government and refused transmission to telegrams in cipher until now."

Mr. Broderick also read the following dispatch from Admiral Bruce, filed at Che-Foo, August 6:

"The allies, about 12,000 strong, attacked the Chinese entrenched position at Hsiku, about two miles outside Tien-Tsin, early this morning. The Chinese were driven out and retired northward, pursued by the allies, who occupied Pei-Tsang. Transport followed up the troops. By road and river the advance upon Peking has been begun."

This dispatch does not give the date of leaving Tien-Tsin. Mr. Broderick said he thought the messages were, on the whole, satisfactory. The country understood the policy of the British Government in regard to China, which was to carry on with absolute firmness and determination the measures taken to preserve the country's interests."

BERLIN LEGATION HEARD FROM. Berlin, Aug. 8.—The Foreign Office has received the following dispatch from Herr Buelow, First Secretary of the German Legation at Peking, dated Tsin-An.

"Since July 21 the situation has not changed. There has been neither attack by the troops en masse upon us, nor shell fire, only desultory rifle fire. The health of the members of the legation is comparatively good. The wounded are progressing."

ITALY'S MINISTER REPORTS. Rome, Aug. 8.—The Foreign Office here has received a cipher dispatch, bearing the signature of the Italian Minister at Peking, not dated, in which the Minister, the Marquis Salvago Raggi, confirms the reports of the murder of Baron von Ketteler, the German Minister, and adds that the legations of Belgium, Austria and Italy have been evacuated, the members of the legations, missionaries and foreigners to the number

## CHINA IS TOLD SHE HAS NOT MET OUR DEMANDS.

Emphatic Message Directs Attention to the Conditions Herebefore Laid Down.

ANXIOUS CONFERENCES IN WASHINGTON.

Gravest Apprehensions That a Great War Will Ensnare—Wu to Be Handed Passports if Reply Is Unsatisfactory.

Washington, Thursday, Aug. 9, 2 a. m.—A message was sent to China last night, containing peremptory demands, and unless these be complied with at once his passports will be handed to Minister Wu Ting Fang.

The dispatch was sent by Acting Secretary of State Adee, after a long conference with the President on the long-distance telephone.

It demands a solemn assurance from China as to Minister Conger's safety, the delivery to him of a dispatch in cipher and the receipt of his reply thereto, also in cipher.

If these demands are not complied with, Minister Wu will be sent home, Congress will be called in extra session and war will be formally declared on China.

China's compliance with our demand for free and unrestricted communication with our Minister was only partial. True, she allowed him to send us a dispatch, but this showed him to be in imminent peril from the Emperor's own troops. And this is not satisfactory.

The supreme crisis in Chinese affairs will be reached within forty-eight hours.

CONGRER'S MESSAGE MAKES CRISIS ACUTE.

Washington, Aug. 8.—The Chinese situation is considered very grave by the authorities in Washington. The receipt of the message from Minister Conger last night, which indicated a continuation of the firing upon the legations and the Chinese Government's insistence that the Ministers should leave Peking, which Mr. Conger considered would mean certain death, brought matters to an acute stage.

All day the Cabinet officers, who are in town have been consulting with each other, and the President has been communicated with by telegraph and over the long-distance telephone. Secretary Root held two conferences with Attorney General Griggs and several with Acting Secretary of State Adee, and their views were communicated to the President.

It was announced officially at the close of the day that a message to the Imperial Government at Peking had been delivered to Minister Wu for transmission to his Government. The text of the message was prepared by Acting Secretary of State Adee and Secretary Root.

GRAVEST APPREHENSIONS ARE FELT.

Meanwhile, the gravest apprehensions are felt here in official circles for the safety of the imprisoned Ministers in Peking. The statement of Li Hung Chang that it is absolutely impossible for the allies to enter Peking to escort the Ministers to Tien-Tsin adds greatly to the seriousness of the situation. It clearly implies the intention of the Chinese Government to resist the advance of the allies to the fullest extent of its power, coupled with the further complication that hostile demonstrations on the part of the allies may jeopardize the lives of the Ministers.

So far as is known there is no present purpose of calling a halt in the allied movement against Peking. It is acknowledged that the relief column is not strong enough to maintain war against the Chinese Empire for any great length of time, but heavy reinforcements are en route to China.

It is the present situation, however, that worries the administration, and there is general chagrin that it is not in a position to enforce its demands and bring the Chinese authorities to instant terms.

In the course of the next two months there will be about 6,000 additional American troops on Chinese soil, not counting many thousands more that could be transferred from the Philippines in case of necessity. The Chinese will be held to a strict accountability for any injury that may be sustained by American interests in the present crisis. What should be done for the immediate relief of the Ministers is the problem now confronting the administration.

PRESIDENT'S DEMANDS NOT MET.

The State Department sent a cipher cable message to Minister Conger, responsive to his message made public last night, and intended to test the assertion of the Chinese edict that free cipher communication would be allowed.

The message sent to the Chinese Government through Mr. Wu, according to the best information obtainable, informs the government that the removal of the restrictions upon communication with our Minister, evidenced both by the receipt of Mr. Conger's message and the transmission of the edict of August 5, is very gratifying, but is not an entire compliance with the original demands of the President in his reply to the appeal for aid. The President's demand that the Chinese Government should co-operate with the relief expedition, the Emperor of China laid down three conditions precedent to any action looking to the settlement of the difficulties between China and the Powers. These conditions, in the President's own words, were as follows:

"I most solemnly urge upon your Majesty's Government to give public assurance whether the foreign Ministers are alive, and if so, in what condition. "To put the diplomatic representatives of the Powers in immediate and free communication with their respective Governments, and to remove all dangers to all their lives and liberty. "To place the imperial authorities of China in communication with the relief expedition."

There is no doubt among officials at Washington that the Chinese intend to contest every foot of the way to Peking. At such a rate of loss to the allies as that at Pei-Tsang the allied forces would be terribly depleted before they could reach the gates of Peking.

As nearly as can be determined by reports, the allies have an army of some 12,000 men, between 14,000 and 16,000 about sixteen miles from Tien-Tsin, on the road to Peking, confronted by an army of at least twice, perhaps three times, their number. The forward movement of the allies is the only thing morally possible and this is physically extremely difficult.

The only thing advanced against the Chinese Government is that nothing calling could do would be in time to meet the present emergency. An alternative is the immediate dispatch of a considerable force from the Philippines. To do this presents a difficulty which the administration does not care to encounter. Reports from General MacArthur declare it to be impossible to spare more troops from the Philippines, and it is said that the situation in China is giving new courage to the Philippine rebels and that they are showing signs of restlessness which render the retention of the army there at its present strength necessary. If any considerable number of troops are taken from the Philippines, the Philippines will have to be supplied as speedily as possible, and to do this Congress will have to be called into session. The possibility of the relief army being cut off and besieged at some place or places occupied if they meet with resistance of too great magnitude for their strength,

## TO PROTECT WHITES.

British Troops Will Be Landed at Shanghai.

Shanghai, Aug. 8.—Vice Admiral Seymour has arranged with the Viceroy of Nanking for a British occupation of the British settlements at Shanghai.

The German warship Scudener has arrived at Tsin-Tau from Apia.

ROAD TO PEKIN REPORTED OPEN.

Che-Foo, Aug. 7.—During the engagement on Sunday, which preceded the occupation of Pei-Tsang by the allies, the Russians lost 500 killed and the British fifty. The Germans and Japanese also lost heavily.

The road to Peking is supposed to be open.

LEADING TOPICS

TO-DAY'S REPUBLIC.

For Missouri and Illinois—Generally fair Thursday and Friday; fresh southerly winds.

Arkansas—Partly cloudy Thursday and Friday; fresh easterly winds.

PAGES SIX AND SEVEN—Speeches of William J. Bryan and Adlai E. Stevenson, accepting nomination for President and Vice President, and Mr. Bryan's first campaign speech.

1. China Told She Has Not Met Our Demands.

2. Battle Probably On at Yang-Tsun. Goodnow Opposes Seymour's Plan.

3. Edict From Peking. Court Willing to Extradite Neely. Wonders That Wasn't Planned. Elopers' Day at Clayton. Abandoned Years Ago, Now Seeks Parents.

4. Woman Victim of Coal Oil Explosion. Women Attacked by Heat Victim. Impaled Theater Brought by Haylin. Brady's Troubles Bunched. Fined for Beating Husband.

5. Race-Track Results. Baseball Games.

6. Sports Gossip on Fitz and Gus. Drugs and Brief Homecoming. The Railroad. City News in Brief.

7. Editorial. Quietly Wed at Wellston. Retailers Boom St. Louis Markets.

8. Texas Democratic Convention. One Funeral for Husband and Wife.

9. Republic Want Ads.

10. New Corporations.

11. Grain and Produce.

12. Financial News. River Telegrams.

13. Woman's Screams Terrified Him. Bag of Diamonds Lost on a Car. Power's Witnesses Make Denials. Child Longed to Be a Social Queen.

MILES NOT OPTIMISTIC.

Does Not Understand Why His Advice Has Been Rejected.

New York, Aug. 8.—Lieutenant General Nelson A. Miles is the guest of Captain Robert, son-in-law, on Governor's Island, General Miles, when seen by a reporter today, admitted that it had been his personal wish to be sent to China and to the Powers to take a general view of the situation, but said that he did not presume to understand why his advice had been rejected thus far. The General is here on a pleasure trip solely. He will spend much of his time playing golf.

General Miles, discussing the Chinese situation, said that he regarded it as very serious.

"China," he said, "is a bad country for troops to move through. Serious obstacles are to be encountered in forwarding millions of war and general supplies. I see a force of 12,000 Chinese soldiers is reported to be within a day's march of Tien-Tsin. It is possible they may strike in behind the relief column and threaten its line of communication. It would be a serious matter were the column cut off, as there is no supporting force to rush to its aid."

He said that the United States should be able to get 5,000 troops into China within a month. Continuing, General Miles said: "I'm not surprised at the fight the Chinese are making. It is well known among those who follow events in the Flowery Kingdom that the Government has been preparing munitions of war and making storerooms for the past several years. They are an ingenious people, and can imitate almost anything made by others."

MORE CREDIT FOR KEMPFF.

In Japan His Course Is Eliciting Praise.

Yokohama, July 27, via Victoria, British Columbia, Aug. 8.—Opinions are beginning to be freely expressed that the attack upon the Taku forts, or, rather, the ultimatum which led to it, was a blunder. If this was, indeed, the case, it is felt by many Americans that Admiral Kempff, in withdrawing his command to the United States should be held to the act and refusing to take part with the allies, should be entitled to the utmost credit for his conduct, which is, in these circumstances, the fact is noted that the Germans are claiming the decision which led to the attack was due to the effort of the German Admiral.